CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.—G. ROBINS, EDITOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

VOL. IV. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1827. No. 22.

CONDITIONS.

The Christian Secretary is published every Saturday morning, at Central Row, six rods South of the State House, at Two Dollars a year, if paid in three months from the time of subscribing, if not an addition of 50 cents, except where there is a special agreement otherwise.—☞ *Postage paid by subscribers.*

The profits of this paper are, by the Convention, held sacred to the cause of Missions.

A discount of twelve and a half per cent. will be made to Agents who receive and pay for eight or more copies.

All subscriptions are understood to be made for one year, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary, at the time of subscribing.

☞ No paper will be stopped except at the option of the publisher, until notice is given, and arrearages paid.

All letters on the subject of this paper, or Communications for it, should be addressed to the Editor of the Christian Secretary.—POST PAID.

From the American Baptist Magazine.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF THE BAPTIST GENERAL CONVENTION FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

(*Concluded from page* 81.)

Boston, April 25, 1827.

REPORT ON THE DEATH OF MRS JUDSON.

The committee on the death of Mrs. Judson, submit the following report:

Other missionaries connected with this Board have been removed by death. We have mourned over their early departure; and we have mingled our sorrows with those of their weeping kindred.—But in the case of Mrs. Judson, there are many circumstances peculiarly impressive. She was the bosom friend of him who led the way to all that American Christians have been the means of accomplishing, towards the conversion of the heathen in distant lands. She was his only companion when he entered the Burman empire. In that remote land of darkness and cruelty, she had toiled with him more than fourteen years, including the period of her absence on account of her declining state of health; and she had toiled amidst almost inconceivable difficulties; almost daily perils; amidst the sorrows of a mother, looking down on the newly made grave of her first born and only son; amidst the temptations of the gay and powerful, on the one hand, and the oppressions practiced by the avaricious and malignant, on the other; amidst flatteries and reproaches; amidst the alarm and dangers of war, and the raging of the heathen,—hazarding her life to lighten the fetters of her husband, and minister food and consolation to the missionaries in prison. The late dark and fearful storm that hid them so long from our view, had just passed away; and with the language of the people fully acquired, and all the precious talents which our Lord has committed to her, greatly multiplied, she had hastened to re-commence the work in which she had so much delighted, and had been so manifestly blessed,—the religious instruction of Burman females. She saw the *dawn* of a bright day for Burmah; and her heart rejoiced in God. But the work assigned her was done: her course was finished. It becomes us not to repine that she has gone to receive her crown of glory. It becomes us not to forget the loving kindness of the Lord, in having preserved her life so long, and made her so rich a blessing to the Mission. It becomes us not to be disheartened at our bereavement; but to trust in the power and the faithfulness of God, who can, and who will carry on the great work of evangelizing Burmah, and 'the uttermost parts of the earth,' whoever of his servants may be called away from their labours, to enter into the joy of their Lord.

We are commanded, *In the day of adversity consider* In our affliction, it becomes us to view the hand of our heavenly Father, and humble ourselves before him; and to awake to more prayer, and zeal, and readiness to sacrifice personal comforts, if need be, for the salvation of souls. We do hope that our churches throughout the land, as they receive the sad intelligence, will lay to heart the duties which devolve upon them, and be roused to new efforts, in the same spirit which has already been manifested among the students of the Newton Theological Institution, who, immediately upon hearing of the afflictive event, formed themselves into a Society for Missionary Inquiry.

We cannot but feel deeply the loss which has been sustained; and the tears of unaffected grief at the removal of our sister, will flow from many an eye that never beheld her on earth, but that will behold her in that world where 'God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain.' We are required to weep with them that weep; and, if 'devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him,' surely we may be permitted on this occasion to utter the voice of lamentation, and sympathize with our most deeply affected brother in Burmah, and with the nearest relatives of the deceased, in our own country.

In view of the considerations to which we have adverted, we would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That letters of condolence and consolation be addressed by the Corresponding Secretary, to the Rev. Dr. Judson, and to the parents of Mrs. Judson.

2. That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to collect as soon as convenient, the proper materials for a biography of Mrs. Judson, to be prepared hereafter, and published in a separate volume, under the direction of the Board.

In behalf of the Committee,
IRAH CHASE, *Chairman.*

REPORT ON THE DUTIES AND SALARY OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Committee on the "duties and salary of the Corresponding Secretary," report:

That they have examined the proceedings of the acting Board, relative to the Corresponding Secretary, and are satisfied, that the interests of the Board, and of Missions, have derived important advantages from the arrangements which have been made. The duties of the Corresponding Secretary are numerous, and require the undivided attention of a man of piety, talents, and experience. The Secretary is necessarily the executive arm of the Board, and must also have the principal share in devising and maturing plans of action. He must superintend the operations of the Missionaries, attend to their wants, direct their movements, and maintain a constant correspondence with them. He must watch the condition of heathen countries, and ascertain the best fields for Missionary labours. On him it devolves to seek out at home suitable persons for Missionaries; to organize Societies; to excite and diffuse a spirit of exertion; to travel in various parts of the country, for the purpose of visiting the Stations among the Indians, attending anniversary meetings, and in other ways contributing to the increase of funds, and the prosperous action of the Board. These and other duties must be discharged, and it is obvious, that no man who is burdened with other employments, can perform them. All the large Missionary Societies, therefore, in this country, and in Europe, have found it necessary to employ men for their exclusive service.

The Board, accordingly, felt it to be necessary to obtain a Corresponding Secretary, who could labour for them without interruption by other duties. They succeeded in prevailing on the Rev. Dr. Bolles, so far to disengage himself from his pastoral connections, as to leave him at liberty to perform the service assigned him.

It became necessary, of course, to provide for his support. By accepting the appointment, he relinquished his salary, and other emoluments as Pastor, amounting to about twelve hundred dollars per annum. Experience had shown him, that his family could not be supported in Salem, for a sum much less than this. The Board accordingly felt it to be due to him, and to themselves, to give him a competent maintenance;—and they unanimously voted a salary of one thousand dollars.

An arrangement has since been made, by which the Corresponding Secretary has become Editor of the American Baptist Magazine, and receives a moderate compensation from the proceeds of that work. His salary, therefore, as Corresponding Secretary, has been reduced to five hundred dollars. This is the whole amount which is paid directly from the Treasury, for his services; and the Committee are satisfied, that more than twice this sum has been saved, during the last year alone, by retrenchments in the expenses of the various Mission Stations, effected principally by the industry and watchfulness of the Corresponding Secretary. There can be no doubt that it is an economical arrangement, in a merely pecuniary point of view, to pay a reasonable sum for the services of every man who is employed by a Missionary, or any other Society. It is a sound, general principle, that no man can be expected to perform his duty promptly and efficiently, unless he receive a proper compensation. It is not expected in the ordinary business of society, and it ought not to be expected in the operations of large and important religious bodies. Let suitable men be employed, and let them be paid. Their services may then be claimed, and relied on; and the business of religious societies will be performed with the same regularity, and promptitude, and efficiency, as the concerns of worldly men.

The two principal officers of the Board, are the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, and so numerous and important are their duties, that they are entitled to a compensation. To the Treasurer, not one cent has ever been paid for his services; and it is due to the present Treasurer to say, that in addition to his services, he has incurred expenses amounting to several hundred dollars, for which he has declined receiving any remuneration. While he shall continue in office, he will not consent to receive any compensation; but the time will probably arrive, when it will be necessary to make some provision for the support of the Treasurer.

At Present, however, the Committee think it unnecessary to adopt any measures on this point. They recommend, that the Board devise some plan to raise a permanent fund for the support of the Corresponding Secretary. About fifteen hundred dollars have already been received for this object. They believe that if a distinct subscription were opened, and donations invited, a sum might ultimately be secured, of sufficient amount, to relieve the Treasury from the expense of his maintenance.

JONATHAN GOING, *Chairman.*

AGENT'S LETTER.

Salem, April 19, 1827.

Dear Sir,

With peculiar satisfaction, I present the following account of my agency in the service of the Board of Foreign Missions, since the commencement of the present year.

Not reaching Maine in season to assist in the formation of an Auxiliary Society at Alfred, the last Wednesday in Dec. I learned that a general delegation from the Primaries formed in November, was present at the meeting; and that brother Clark, who is now successfully labouring in the ministry at Saco, delivered an appropriate discourse before the Society.—The several Primaries embraced by this Auxiliary, excepting one at Limington, and two at Effingham, have paid over to the Treasurer about $150.

From York County I proceeded to Brunswick, and was present at an interesting meeting of the Cumberland Auxiliary, the first Wednesday in January.—Brother Wilson delivered an excellent Missionary discourse; and from the Treasurer's report it appeared, that $264 had been raised by the Society. It having been suggested at the meeting, that some additional primaries might be originated within the precincts of the Auxiliary, brother Stearns, of Bath, was accordingly deputed to this laudable work.

Anticipating a meeting of the Damariscotta Auxiliary Society, the second Wednesday in January, I passed through Wiscasset to Nobleboro', Jefferson, and Whitefield; where, learning that said meeting had by mistake been appointed a week earlier, I visited the different Primaries, recognizing with great satisfaction in the proceedings of a majority of them, a very commendable zeal in the cause of missions. Several of the collectors, particularly in Jefferson, had manifested an interest in this glorious cause, proportionate in some small degree to the immense magnitude and importance of the object; having by their successful exertions presented an example of Christian fortitude, patience, boldness and perseverance, worthy of record and universal imitation. And I am happy to add, that many others scattered along from Eastport to Berwick, fall equally under this remark, whose hearts the Lord has opened to do something for the spread of his gospel, and the glory of his name among the heathen.

Leaving Warren, Thomaston, &c. on my right, where the Lincoln Auxiliary has for several years been in vigorous operation, (its funds the last anniversary amounting to nearly $300,) I proceeded through Palmero and arrived at Belfast, the central point of the Waldo Auxiliary, the 17th of January. Owing to bad weather, and the want of a sufficiently powerful and diffusive missionary spirit, the meeting was but poorly attended.—Unfortunately, the President of the Society was absent; and the Primaries in Prospect, Monroe, Appleton, and Montville, were not represented. Notwithstanding these unpropitious circumstances, we have some good friends in this region, and about $140 have been raised by the Society the past year.

After visiting several Primaries attached to the Waldo Auxiliary, I crossed the Penobscot river on the 23d of January, and arrived the following morning at Bluehill, where I had the pleasure of meeting a general delegation from the Primaries belonging to the Hancock Auxiliary Society. The spirited exertions of this missionary body, which has raised two hundred and forty dollars since its formation in June, merit particular commendation. Brother Hunting, of Eden, who read an interesting Report, and preached before the Society, besides paying his missionary tax to the Primary Society of which he is a member, made a handsome donation to the Auxiliary, being the proceeds of a little Missionary field, which he had marked out and set apart for this purpose in June. Thus, by antecedent calculations, by a prudent management of one's concerns, by a little increased industry, or by adopting a system of retrenchments in needless expenses, how easily might a few dollars be laid up annually, for missionary and other benevolent objects.

Making Machias the ultimate limit of my eastern tour, I returned to Addison the first Wednesday in February, and was present at an interesting meeting of the Washington Auxiliary. Considering that this Society embraces but thirteen Primaries, that our friends are not wealthy, and that by far the largest portion of the country is yet in a state of nature, it will readily be conceded that eighty-eight dollars is a pretty good sum to be raised by this infant institution. Thursday I rode fifty miles, preached in the evening at Surry, and assisted in organizing an additional Primary, which raised nine dollars the same evening. The next evening I preached at Orland, where a spirited Primary was formed last June. The Society was reorganized, and several new members obtained.

The third Wednesday in February, I attended the annual meeting of the Penobscot Auxiliary at Corinth. This Society, though located in a country which but twenty years ago was a perfect wilderness, has raised since its formation in July, including donations, &c. one hundred and fifty-four dollars. The meeting was rendered particularly interesting, by the presence of Rev. Professor Adams, of Bangor, who delivered an excellent sermon on the occasion, which was listened to with delight, by a number of warm hearted friends from various parts of the country; by some of whom the Society was addressed in an interesting and impressive manner.

At Sidney, the last Wednesday in Feb. I had the pleasure of meeting the Kennebec Auxiliary, which is one of the largest and most efficient of all the Societies in Maine, having raised since its formation in August nearly five hundred dollars.—Dr. Chapin preached, and at the close of the services, a handsome collection was taken for the Foreign Mission. The next week I attended the anniversary meeting of the Oxford Maine Auxiliary, at Livermore, which has raised about one hundred and twenty dollars. Subsequent to this meeting, I spent four weeks in circulating the American Baptist Magazine. During which period, I made several excursions over Kennebec, Oxford, Cumberland, and York Counties, obtaining by the kind assistance of friends, in conjunction with Messrs. Bartlett and Robinson, more than seven hundred subscribers to that interesting and highly important publication.

Through all my journeyings, and exposures to wet and cold, by night and day, a kind Providence has constantly watched over me. Friendship, kindness, and that heart-felt hospitality, which characterises the inhabitants of Maine, never failed to anticipate my wants and minister to my necessities. And most joyfully do I embrace this opportunity, to express my sincere and very grateful acknowledgments to those highly valued friends, whose timely assistance, benevolent feelings, enlightened views, and christian virtues, have lightened my toils, and endeared them closely to my heart. While we can thus truly speak of many hearty friends of missions, it is very painful to add, that there are some whose hearts have never felt for the miseries of a dying world; being alike regardless of the Saviour's example, and his last injunction to his disciples. O! cold indeed must be the heart that has no pity for perishing souls! How unlike the condescension, the kindness, and the dying love of the Son of God.

To conclude—I have spent in the service of the Board sixteen weeks; in which time I have travelled nearly two thousand miles, attended the meetings of seven Auxiliary Societies, visited over one hundred Primaries, preached about 40 times, received seven hundred and sixty dollars, and ninety-seven cents; distributed about 1000 Missionary Papers, and many Tracts; formed one new Society, reorganized several Primaries, procured about three hundred subscribers to the Magazine, established several general and local Agents, copied several Constitutions, assisted in adjusting and preparing various accounts, reports, &c. besides carrying on an extensive and constantly increasing correspondence.

Yours in Christian bonds,
IRA M. ALLEN.

Rev. Dr. Bolles, *Cor Sec'ry.*

Extract of a letter from Rev. DAVID WRIGHT, *to the Editor of the Watchman, dated Becket, Ms. June* 4, 1827.

Dear Brother,—The work of God continues in this town. Twelve have lately been added to the church by baptism, and several more will probably be baptized soon. This church very much needs a faithful, evangelical preacher, and is now ready to receive one. In Otis, Sandisfield and New Marlborough, I am informed the work of grace is progressing in the conversion of sinners. Also in Hinsdale and Dalton, God is doing wonders.

In Cummington, the good work of God is increasing. Some instances of conversion have happened also in the adjoining parts of Worthington and Goshen. The attention of many in Plainfield is turned to the preached word, and appearances are encouraging.

In Pittsfield, the Baptists have erected a beautiful brick meeting-house, with a steeple, to be opened for worship on the 13th instant. In Pittsfield, Lenox, and Lee, it is believed many have lately become the subjects of divine mercy.

In Cheshire, there are a few cases of hopeful conversion.

Berkshire County Association.

On Wednesday, May 30, a new Association was formed at Cheshire Corners, by the name of the Berkshire County Association, comprising the following churches, viz.—Williamstown, 1st Adams, [illegible] Adams, 1st Savoy, 3d Cheshire, Windsor, Lanesborough, Pittsfield, Hinsdale, and 1st Sandisfield, which together contain 733 members, 37 of whom have been lately added by baptism. The introductory sermon was delivered by Rev. Richmond Taggart of New Lebanon; Brethren Ira Hall, ——— Covel, son of the late lamented missionary Covel, and David Wright also preached at the session. A collection was taken up at the close, to aid the domestic missions of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, which amounted to $8 56 cts. besides $3 52 cts. from the Church in Savoy for the same purpose.

Some of these churches begin to feel the importance of Sunday Schools, and have made attempts in them.

There are nine or ten churches besides these, in the County of Berkshire, which it is hoped will be connected with this Association another year. The next session is to be held at Pittsfield, on the last Wednesday in May, 1828. Rev. Hosea Trumbull is appointed to preach the introductory sermon. A general meeting for worship is to be held at the North Meeting-House in Tyringham, on the last Wednesday of September next.

The harvest truly is plenteous, in this part of Massachusetts; but the labourers are few. Half the churches in this Association are destitute of stated preaching, and are earnestly desiring to obtain it. Ten good preachers, in addition to those now located, may find employment and obtain sustenance in the section of this Commonwealth west of the Connecticut River. May the Lord of the harvest send forth *labourers* into his harvest, even men, that will "endure all things for the elect's sake, that they may obtain the salvation which is in Jesus Christ with eternal glory."

There are now three Associations west of the River, viz. the Berkshire, Westfield and Leyden, which contain between 40 and 50 churches; and one or two more churches will probably be organized before the lapse of the year. Let us pray, Thy kingdom come; and let us add to our prayers, our utmost efforts, for our labour will not be in vain in the Lord.

Yours, &c. DAVID WRIGHT.

A woman recently died of fright at Neville, Ohio. A young man wrapped in a white sheet, entered the room where she was sitting alone.

MANSFIELD, June 11, 1827.

To the Editor of the Christian Secretary.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have long had it on my mind to introduce the subject of Sunday Schools—but for various reasons, I have been led both to think and to feel, that it would be of no use to make the attempt, until Sabbath before last, when for the first time I brought the subject forward from those words of Solomon, Prov. 22 : 6, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Among other duties incumbent on parents, I named that of Sunday School teaching, and left the subject. Last Sabbath, at the close of the morning exercise, I made proclamation that all who felt friendly to Sunday Schools, were requested to tarry after the meeting was dismissed.—When to my great astonishment the whole assembly took their seats. I then stated that all who wished to have a Sunday School set up, would manifest it by raising the hand. I believe every man's hand in the house was up: and even some of the women appeared so elated, that I saw several hands partly raised.—Five managers were chosen, who immediately prepared and organized. I then told the people that I had a subscription put into my hands, for a Sunday School fund to procure books, with a few names annexed, and that the subscription was still open. The people flocked around me, both old and young, and put into my hands about fifteen dollars—and before 9 o'clock in the evening, the sum was raised to about sixteen dollars; which I now have in my hands, with directions from the managers to lay it out for books for said purpose. Our school is to be organized next Sabbath.

This circumstance, together with a new recruit of our singing, and an increase of numbers in the gallery, and the onward course of the Church and Society, leads me to hope that the Lord has not forgotten us, but may have mercy in store for the people of my charge in Mansfield.

J. GOODWIN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention of Baptist Churches in the State of Connecticut and vicinity, assembled at Hartford, June 13, 1827, for the transaction of its annual business.

The Meeting was called to order by the President; and after devotional exercises, the certificates of the Delegates were presented, by which it appeared that the following were appointed by the respective Churches: viz.

Churches.	*Delegates.*
Hartford,	B. Sears,
	Philemon Canfield,
Berlin,	John Osgood,
Bristol,	Henry Stanwood,
	Geo. Mitchell,
Canton and Northington,	Isaac Kimball,
	Chauncey Wheeler,
Enfield,	———,
1st Suffield,	Asabel Morse,
Wethersfield,	Wm. Bentley,
	R. Francis,
1st Windsor,	———,
New-Haven,	B. M. Hill,
	Mason Ball,
North-Haven,	Aaron W. Whitney,
New-London,	Henry Wightman,
1st North Stonington,	Jonathan Miner,
Preston,	———,
Waterford,	———,
Stratfield,	Asa Bronson,
	Samuel Morehouse,
2d Danbury,	Geo. Benedict,
Newtown,	David Bennet,
	Elijah Sherman,
1st Ashford,	———,
Hampton,	———,
Lebanon,	Esek Brown,
	Chester Tilden,
Mansfield,	Jona. Goodwin,
	Oliver Bingham,
Litchfield,	———,
1st Colebrook,	Rufus Babcock,
	Chauncey Hawley,
2d Colebrook,	Erastus Doty,
1st Middletown,	John R. Dodge,
	Joseph Coe,
2d Middletown,	Fred. Wightman,
	Josiah Savage,
Haddam,	Simon Shaler,
2d Saybrook,	Asa Wilcox,
	A. F. Wilcox,
1st Woodstock,	———,
Pomfret,	Jas. A. Boswell,
	D. C. Bolles,
East-Windsor,	Samuel Terry,
Woodbridge & Salem,	———,
3d Middletown,	———,
Colchester & E. Haddam,	Alvan Ackley,
Wallingford,	Seth Ewer,
Lyme,	Nathan Wildman,
	Joel Loomis,
2d Lyme,	Tubal Wakefield,
2d Windsor,	D. R. McElfresh,
Tolland,	Aaron Chapman,
	M. A. Sumner,
Salem,	———,
2d Groton,	———,
New Hartford & Burlington,	———,
1st Colchester,	———,
2d Montville,	Oliver Wilson,
Lisbon,	———,
East-Haddam,	———,
Killingworth,	Pierpont Brocket,
	Wm. Carter,
Andover,	Joseph Bridgeman,
1st Saybrook,	———,
*Manchester & Vernon,	C. Wilcox,
	I. Brown,
Southington,	J. Atkins,
	A. Merriman,
Female Mite Society, Amenia,	C. P. Wilson,
Association of Friends, Suffield,	Calvin Philleo,
Cornwall and Sharon,	Silas Ambler.

A ——— denotes Churches not represented.

* The 5 last Churches and Associations added this Session.

Voted, That visiting brethren from abroad, be respectfully invited to take a part in the deliberations of the Convention.

The report of the Board of Managers was read, and accepted.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

The "Board of Managers, of the Convention of Baptist Churches in the State of Connecticut and vicinity," submit to the Convention their Annual Report

It is with no ordinary conviction of the manifold blessing of God on our exertions, that we present a summary of our proceedings during the past year And we desire gratefully to acknowledge the "excellency of the power to be of God, & not of us." Under a view of our own unworthiness, we would exclaim in the language of the prophet, "*What hath God wrought?*" At no period since the organization of the Convention, have we been privileged to record so great, and unexpected success, as at the present.—Since the last annual meeting, the attention of the Board has been principally directed to missionary labour, among the destitute villages and weak churches, within our limits. In order more fully to understand the wants, and excite the diligence of the friends of the cause, it was thought expedient to appoint 4 missionaries, who should be located in the four sections of the State, which sections were to be designated by a committee appointed from among ourselves, for that purpose, while other missionaries were appointed, with a view of supplying destitute churches according to their own discretion. Our arrangement has in part succeeded, although not so fully as was hoped, owing to some of our Missionaries becoming located; and others being called to labour where the special outpouring of the Divine spirit has been experienced.—By a resolve of the Convention at the last session, the Board were authorized to employ an Agent to act generally for the interests of the Convention, as well as to perform the duties of a missionary. In pursuance of that resolve, the Rev. Henry Stanwood received an appointment from the Board, at their meeting immediately after the close of the session. In compliance with their wishes, Br. Stanwood entered upon the duties of an Agent, and continued for about 4 months; at which time he declined serving the Convention in that capacity. Since that period, no person has been engaged in that particular department. The Board deeply regret the want of a suitable Agent, as it was considered a very important object with them, to inform the minds of all our brethren on the objects of our association; and if possible, excite a more lively interest in the cause of Missions—and this was considered the more immediate duty of an Agent.

A revival of unusual interest commenced late in the fall, in the town of Vernon, under the labours of the Rev. Wm. Bentley; and soon after its commencement, the Rev. Russell Jennings, who had received an appointment to travel in the N. East section of the State, was associated with Br. Bentley; and by their united labours, under the influence of the Divine spirit, the work spread into Manchester. As the fruit of this revival, a church has been constituted, by the name of the "Manchester and Vernon;" and more than one hundred of its members added by baptism. We ought not to pass unnoticed, the fact, that the first serious impressions were received at a baptismal season, near the centre of a populous town; where in the recollection of any living person, the ordinance of immersion had never before been administered.

Soon after, a work of grace commenced in the town of Marlborough, under the labours of the same missionaries; and a goodly number of the converts have put on Christ by baptism.—In other parts of our State, our missionaries have gone preaching the word of life; and although there has been no other special revival under their immediate labours, their exertions have been blest to the comfort of the hearts of the humble and contrite, and the awakening of sinners. And we doubt not many will bear testimony in the final judgment, to the faithful dispensation of the word of truth.

The number of missionaries who have received appointments from the Board during the past year is nine; whose united labour has far exceeded the amount of service performed in any previous year; and if we can rightly judge of the present state of feeling, a spirit of zeal and energy exceeding that of any former period, is exerting an influence favourable to the great objects for which we are associated.

In compliance with the resolve of the Convention, the Board made the proper arrangement for continuing the publication of the Christian Secretary. And although the increase of patronage has not been so great as would be pleasing, yet from the present state of the office, as near as can be ascertained, the receipts for the past year are equal to the expenditures; and an additional patronage would render it a source of income, and enlarge our means of Christian benevolence. As far as the Board have the means of judging, they believe the Secretary gives universal satisfaction to its patrons, and they cannot withhold an expression of their approbation of the faithful, yet temperate zeal, by which the distinguishing doctrines and ordinances of the gospel, are maintained by the Editor.

With regard to the state of our funds, we would remark; that the Board have felt it their duty to appropriate all the funds according to the design of the donors. They accordingly directed the Treasurer to forward the amount in the Treasury for Foreign Missions, to the Treasury of the General Convention of the Baptist denomination in the U. S. and the amount in the Treasury for Domestic purposes, is expended as will appear by the Treasurer's report. While we are engaged in spreading the gospel more extensively in our own borders, it becomes us to lift up our eyes on the more distant "fields, which are ready to harvest."—The progress of divine truth is unimpeded. Many are publishing the word which God has given.—Already are streams breaking out in the desart, and the wilderness is assuming the appearance of a fruitful field. It is not particularly our province to recapitulate the success which has attended missionary effort among the Heathen: suffice it to say, that the prospect for increasing usefulness is such, as to warrant a more vigorous effort on our part, to uphold the hands; and furnish means to those who are more immediately called to direct in that department.—In view of what God hath wrought by his blessing, upon the liberality of the churches and individuals, are we not encouraged to a faithful perseverance in well doing. And while the blessing of many who were ready to perish has come upon us, shall not our hands be strong, and our zeal increased.

Could you, could we all, brethren, hear the voice of gratitude and thankfulness from those, who through your instrumentality have been plucked as brands from the burning, should we feel that we had done too much? Should we not rather feel that we had but just commenced in a work, which will increase in our estimation, until in comparison, all things else will appear but dross.—Could we, without doing injustice to the best feelings of the heart, refrain from "working together with God?" Should we not more fervently pray, and more cheerfully give of those things of which God has made us stewards, for the support and success of those who for Christ's sake, and the love of perishing immortals, are willing to spend and be spent in the promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom?

In conclusion, we would recommend that your future Board be instructed to employ suitable missionaries, and a general Agent, to carry into effect the arrangements already begun; and to pursue with increasing energy, the good work of spreading the news of salvation.

The Board would also recommend, that the publication of the Christian Secretary be continued; and that each member of the Convention use his individual influence to promote its circulation.

By order of the Board,

A. DAY, *Sec'ry*

After a short recess, the President announced the following Committees on the Report:

On the Constitution, Babcock, F. Wightman, Atkins.

On Missions, E. Brown, L. Bolles, Yates, Kimball, Miner.

On Agency, Bentley, Gilbert, Hill.

On Accounts, Mitchell, D. C. Bolles, Dodge.

On Tracts, O. Wilson, Cushman, Wildman.

On the Christian Secretary, Ewer, Loomis, Wakefield.

The Treasurer's Account was read, and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Prayer by Br. Babcock

2 o'clock met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Br. Dodge.

Proceeded to the choice of officers of the Convention for the ensuing year, when the following persons were elected:—

Asahel Morse, *President.*
John R. Dodge, *V. President.*
A. Day, *Secretary.*
Jos. B. Gilbert, *Treasurer.*
George Mitchell, Benjamin M. Hill, Oliver Wilson, Calvin Philleo, Reuben Granger, } *Trustees.*

The newly elected President took the chair.

The Committee on the Constitution made their report, and on motion,

Resolved, That the amendment proposed at the last Session, in the following words: "after the words one delegate," who shall be a member in good standing, in some Baptist Church, which shall be certified by a letter from said Church, of the same faith and order as prescribed in the first clause of this article, and a certificate from said Society of his appointment, shall entitle him to a seat in the Convention for one year. And also after the word "represent" either, be added, so as to read, either one Church or associated body, be adopted, and incorporated into the third article of the Constitution of this Convention.

Resolved, That the following amendment be proposed to the Churches, to the 8th article of the Constitution, to be adopted at the next session, viz: That the last clause of the said 8th article, in the following words, "All amendments shall be proposed one year before they are adopted," be stricken out.

The Committee on Agency made their report, accompanied with a recommendation, that an Agent be employed, to carry into effect the objects of the Convention, which was adopted.

The Committee on the subject of religious Tracts, made their report, accompanied with the following resolutions, which were adopted.

The Committee on Tracts beg leave to report,

That by examining the operations of the year past, and by general observation on the spread of Tracts, it appears that the circulation of religious Tracts is one powerful and appointed means, for gathering home the purchased inheritance of the Redeemer. Your Committee therefore recommend an increased attention to the subject: and the more effectually to secure the circulation of unadulterated sentiments, and to promote their wider diffusion, they recommend the concentration of the energies of our denomination in the United States.—They therefore submit the following resolutions, for the consideration of the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention loan to the Baptist General Tract Society, at Philadelphia, the amount of funds placed at their disposal for Tracts, by sister Lydia Gregory, amounting to about seventy-five dollars.

Resolved, That J. B. Gilbert be a Committee to pay over the money mentioned in the preceding resolution, to the Agent of the Baptist General Tract Society, on receiving from the Treasurer of that body a bond for the repayment of the money, when demanded by this Convention.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the friends of evangelical truth, to form Societies Auxiliary to the Baptist General Tract Society, and forward their several sums to either of the following brethren, Agents of the General Society, viz.

In Hartford, Mr. Joseph W. Dimock; in New Haven, Rev. Benjamin M. Hill; in New London, Mr Thomas West.

Resolutions were adopted,

Adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Preaching in the evening by the Rev. E. Brown, and a collection taken for Domestic Missions.

June 14. 8 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the President.

Resolved, That should the Hartford Baptist Female Tract Society, wish to become Auxiliary to the Baptist General Tract Society, the Treasurer be, and is hereby directed, to refund to them the monies they have paid into the Treasury of this Convention.

The Committee on Accounts reported, that they had examined the various accounts of the Convention, and found them correct.

Resolved, That brethren Robins, Canfield, and Day, be a Committee to revise the proceedings of the Convention, and prepare a summary of all its operations since the organization, and report at the next session of the Convention.

The Committee on Missions made the following report, with the accompanying resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:—viz.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Missions, have conferred upon it.

REPORT,

1. Upon Foreign Missions. That since it has pleased God, graciously to liberate from long and distressing imprisonment, our dear Missionaries in Burmah; and as we hope, to open a great and effectual door for the unrestrained preaching of the gospel, to the benighted millions of that idolatrous empire; we deem it of high importance that all requisite aid be furnished them, for pursuing without embarrassment their benevolent labours. We are, however, concerned to learn that during the confinement of our Missionaries in the late Burman war, Christian exertion was permitted so far to slumber in this country, that the Treasury of our General Convention was exhausted. But large sums of money had been kindly advanced by the English Baptist Missionaries at Calcutta, to supply the absolute wants of our brethren.—To repay these sums, and meet the immediate necessities of our Missionaries, the Board have been constrained to obtain on loan a very considerable amount, to reimburse which they must look to the munificence of their benevolent brethren and friends; and have a firm and joyful confidence, that they shall not look in vain.

In addition to this, large remittances must necessarily be made to Burmah, to enable the Missionaries to establish themselves comfortably at Amherst, and elsewhere, as duty may direct. It is furthermore ardently desired, that God may enable us to enlarge the number of evangelical labourers, in that extensive and opening field.

Our Indian schools in the South and West, likewise require our constant nurture and support. All these objects lay the most imperious claims to our benevolent exertions. Permit us therefore to append these resolutions.

Resolved, That this Convention views with deep and lively interest, the objects of the Baptist General Convention; and regret to learn that their means are so limited for carrying forward these benevolent designs: especially, that the Board are so much in advance of the receipts into the Treasury.

Resolved, That this body commend these objects to the liberality of an enlightened and munificent public, and that donations be made thro' our treasurer, to the Treasury of the General Convention.

Resolved, That should the Board of the General Convention see fit to send an Agent into this State, to form Primary and Auxiliary Societies, we aid and foster his efforts; and that they be made Auxiliary to this Convention, to the Board of which he shall make report of the Societies formed

2. Upon Domestic Missions. We consider the course pursued by the Board last year, very judicious; and calculated not only to produce much good, but to give general satisfaction. We think, that while an active zeal for Foreign Missions fires our bosoms, the moral wastes in our own state should not be overlooked; and we trust they will not.

ESEK BROWN, *Chairman.*

The Committee on the concerns of the Christian Secretary, made their report, accompanied with the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That we continue the publication of the Christian Secretary for the ensuing year; submitting the care and direction of the same, to the wisdom and prudence of the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That it is the decided conviction of this Convention, founded on a critical examination of the proceedings of every Board of Managers acting in the affairs of the Convention, that a just and conscientious appropriation of the funds have always been made, agreeable to the designation specified by the donors.

Resolved, That one copy of the Christian Secretary be forwarded to the publishing committee, and Board of the Baptist General Tract Society.

Proceeded to the choice of some person to preach the sermon at the next Annual Meeting, when Br. B. M. Hill was appointed, and Br. C. Phileo, in case of failure.

Heard the communications from the various Auxiliary Societies, Whereupon,

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be presented to Almighty God, for the interesting intelligence and benevolent feelings, communicated from the various Female, and other Auxiliary Societies, to us, during the session.

Voted, That the next Annual meeting of this Convention, be holden with the 1st Baptist Church in Middletown, on the 2d Wednesday in June, 1828.

Heard the Treasurer's receipts during the present session.

After an affectionate address from the President, and prayer, and singing, Adjourned.

A. MORSE, *President.*

A. DAY, *Sec'ry.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

		$	cts.
	By the amount published in last years report,	$331	33
July 17.	By cash, hand of Mr. Stanwood, from friends for paper,	1	
	do. do. Dea. G. Robinson,	1	
	do. do Collection at Salem,	2	2
	do. do. Of Miss Merrill, D. Missions,	2	
	do. Chas. H. Talcott, F. M.	5	
	Albert Day, for paper,	20	
	Jesse Savage, do.	5	
	Jeremiah Brown, Esq. do.	5	
	Deac. J. B. Gilbert, do.	10	
	Elijah Arnold, do.	5	
	Nathan Allyn, do.	10	
	Rev. Henry Stanwood, do.	10	
	Edward Bolles, do.	10	
	Rev. Wm. Bentley, do.	5	
	Manna Case, do.	5	
June 24.	A Friend, do.	3	
	David King, Esq. do.	5	
	Eben. Pomroy, do.	1	
	David Sheldon, do.	1	
	From friends in 2d Church in Suffield, Dom. Miss.	10	4
Aug. 17.	Miss Ruth Hodges, for Conv.	4	
	For Theo. School, Illinois,	2	
26	Mrs. Esther Waters, D. M.	2	
Sept 24	Robert Frances, Esq. for Secretary,	5	
Oct. 3.	David C. Bolles, for Columbian College,	2	
	Albert Day, do.	2	
	Deac. J. Atkins, do.	1	
	G. Mitchell, Esq. do.	2	
	Deac. J. B. Gilbert, do.	1	
	By am'ts rec'd by hand Rev. H. Stanwood,		
	A Friend, 1 Cravat, 58. 1 pocket book, 37.		95
	Cash of Mr. Timothy Wakeman,	1	81
	Donation from a friend to Conv. for paper,	34	46
	Cash of Mrs. Ruth Hodges, for For. Miss.	2	
	Robert Frances, Esq. do.	2	
	Rec'd of Hart. Association,	27	12
Nov. 24.	James H Lindsley, Esq. Burman Mission,	10	
Feb. 7, 1827.	Cash of a friend, by Rev. S. Ambler, I. M.	1	
	Rev. Aaron W. Whitney, for paper,	2	
Feb. 15.	Chh. New Milford,	12	12
Ap. 18.	Mr. Ezekiel Atwood,	1	
May 1.	Rec'd for interest,	30	75
May 4.	A donation, Hon. Noadiah Woodruff,	5	
May 22.	do. Mr. James H. Preston,	5	
		$1,103	67

	Amount bro't forward,		$1,103 67
June 1.	Female Mite Soc. Ashford & Willington, F. M.		7 60
June 10.	By amount advanced for D. M. of moneys specially designated.—Ch'd. new ac't.		7 19
	By cash of the Fem. Miss. Soc. connected with the Bap. Congr. in Hartford,	27	
	do. Bap. Congreg. in Hart. for B. M.	37	
	do. Ann. contribution Bap. Cong. in Hart.	28 57	
			$92 57
			$1,211 03
June 13.	By balance in Treasury, designated for F. M.		43 33
	By do. do. for Tracts,		49 10
	By do. do. Ind. Miss.		99 10
	By do. do. Translation,		54 58
	By do. do. Chr. Sec'ry.		42 46
Collected at Convention,			
	Cash of Rev. Fred'k. Wightman, for paper,		1
	Of Fem. Mite Soc. Mansfield, 318 sk'ns sewing silk, do		5 69
	By cash of church in Canton and Northington,		4 34
June 13.	Of church in Mansfield,		4 25
	Capt. Stephen Smith, F. M.		5
	Fem. Mite Soc. Chesterfield,		3 18
	Ashford Chh. and Society,		3
	Female Mite Soc. 1st Chh. in Middletown,		8
	2d. Chh in Middletown,		5
	Female Miss. Soc. in Chatham,		7 75
	East Haddam Church,		5 52
	Haddam Church,		2 15
	Miss. Soc. Wilton Church,		7 25
	Hartford Female Troct Society, Tracts,		16
	Raymond Whitney, F. M.		50
	Rev. A. Whitney, F. M. $1, D. M. $1,		2
	Female Mite Society, Chesterfield, F. M.		7 87
	do. do. Dom. Miss.		5
	do. Pleasant Valley, F. M.		12 54
	Auxiliary Society, Cornwall and Sharon,		6 44
	Cash collected by Rev. A. W. Whitney,		13 57
	By S. Ambler,		26 56
	By Wm. Bentley,		7
	By Russell Jennings,		20 32
	By Isaac Dwinnell,		27 86
	By Tubal Wakefield,		32 6
	Of Berlin Church,		3
	North Haven Church,		5
	Fem. Mite Soc. Montville,		4
	Of 2d church in Lyme,		2 14
	Church in New-Haven,		15 82
	Waterford Soc Auxiliary to the Convention.		9
	Dr. Asa W. Holt, F. M.		1
	Fem. Mite Soc. Lebanon,		20
	1st Chh. in Colebrook, F. M.		30
	Stratford Church,		23
	Fe Mite Soc. Stratfield, D. M.		25
	2d Church in Danbury,		5
	Church in Newtown,		6 75
	Church in Wethersfield,		6 37
	Church in Colchester & East Haddam,		4
	Church in Andover,		6 78
	1st Church in Saybrook,		4 43
	Church at Killingworth, collected at prayer meetings,		2 68
	1st Church in Lyme,		10 77
	Soc. connected with the 1st Chh. North Stonington,		13
	Chh. Manchester & Vernon,		15
	Church in Wallingford,		2
	Fem. Soc. Amenia, N. Y.		7
	Church in Stonington,		3
	Church in East Windsor,		3
	Church and Soc. in Bristol,		36
	Philo Pierce, F. M.		1
	Friend to Missions,		1
	1st Chh. in Suffield,		8 60
	Deac. Jos. Pinney,		2
	Fem Miss. Soc. Preston, D. M.		6
	Church in New London,		15 27
	Fem. Mite Soc. Tolland,		12 50
	Rev Jona Goodwin, paper,		10
	Fem. friends in Roxbury, hand of Rev. C. P. Wilson,		4
	Windham Miss. Soc. hand of their Treasurer. D. M		14 75
	Collect. at Fem. prayer meeting in Chh. at Norwich,		3 33
	Windham & Hampton Fem. Miss. Soc. Translations,		9 25
	do. At the close of the Conv. after Serm. in Bap. Meet. House by Rev. Mr. Yates,		35 33
	Collect. in contribution in the Bap. Chh. Hartf. at Annual Meeting,		14
	Friends in the 2d Bap. Chh. Suffield,		18 50
	John Southworth,		1
	Rev. Tubal Wakefield,		2
	2d Church in Saybrook,		16 50
	Rev. O. Wilson, paper,		10
	Dr. Asa W. Holt,		1
			$984 19

Dr.

June 13, 1826.	Cash paid Rev. Asa Wilcox, expences to attend General Conv. at N. York,	5 50
	Am'nt. advanced out of moneys specially designated,	18 8
June 18.	Paid Rev. Wm. Bentley, balance of his order,	13 7
June 19.	Paid on Note of $800, to Mr. E. Bolles,	91
	Rev. Henry Stanwood, Agent for Conv. his bill for services up to meeting of the Conv.	34 41
	Paid Rev. Wm. Bentley,	5
	On Note to Mr. Edward Bolles,	119
	To Rev. H. Stanwood,	1 59
July 24.	On Note to Mr. Edward Bolles,	15
Aug. 17.	To Rev. Wm. Bentley,	15
Oct. 7.	Rev. H. Stanwood,	4 42
	do. 11 weeks services,	63 47
	Loss, counterfeit note,	2
Dec. 8.	To Rev. Wm. Bentley,	25
Dec. 9.	To Heman Lincoln, Esq. Tr. of For. Miss.	27
	To Rev. Isaac Miriam, expences to N. Y. to attend General Convention,	10
Jan. 25. 1827.	Paid Rev. R Jennings, in part for his services,	5
Feb. 7.	To Rev. Isaac Dwinnell order,	16 10
	To Rev. A. W. Whitney, do.	44 87
	To Rev. Tubal Wakefield, do.	36 9
	To Rev. Wm. Bentley, do.	53 24
	To Rev. R. Jennings, do. in full,	48 63
		$653 47

	Amount bro't. up,	653 47
	To Rev. Silas Ambler, do. in part,	22
Feb 15	To Rev. Simon Shaler, in full,	10
Apr. 12.	Forwarded to Boston, for B. M.	37
May 14.	To the Treas'r. of the General Conv. of the Bap. F. M. S.	200
June 10.	To balance in Treas'y for F. M. carried to Cr. of Conv.	43 33
	To do. for Tracts	49 10
	To do. for Ind. Miss.	99 10
	To do. for Translation,	54 58
	To do. for Secretary,	42 46
		$1,211 04
June 13	To amount advanced out of moneys specially designated,	7 19
	To cash paid Rev. A. Whitney, in full,	40
	To Rev. S. Ambler, do.	42 31
	To Rev Wm. Bentley, do.	48 1
	To Rev. T. Wakefield, do.	35 33
	To Rev. R. Jennings, do.	74
	To Rev. Isaac Dwinnell, do.	56 25
	To Edward Bolles, on note,	12 50
	Paid Rev. Mr. Yates, collection after Sermon, for Bur. Mis.	35 33
		$350 92

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1827.

It affords us pleasure to be able to announce to our brethren, that Rev. Seth Ewer, of Wallingford, has consented to accept the appointment of the Board, as the general travelling Agent and Missionary of the Convention; and that he will soon enter this field of labour, and devote his undivided attention to the promotion of those valuable objects embraced by the Convention Rev. Wm. Bentley, Rev. Isaac Dwinnell, Rev. Russell Jennings, and Rev. George Benedict, are appointed Missionaries.

Correspondence will be opened with Missionary and Mite Societies, and Missionaries appointed by the Board of Managers of the Convention, as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose by the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, Rev. Benjamin M. Hill, of New Haven: who will also soon write to those destitute churches, who have applied to the Convention for aid.

The following gentlemen are appointed Agents for this paper:

Rev. BENJ. M. HILL, New Haven.
Rev. HENRY WIGHTMAN, New London.
Rev. SETH HIGBY, Litchfield.

An entire list of Agents in this State, will be published shortly.

We have been obliged to exclude a number of communications from this week's paper, in order to make room for the proceedings of the Convention.—These communications shall appear in due time.

The Rev. Barnas Sears, late of the Theological Institution at Newton, Mass. has accepted the call of the Baptist Church and Society in this city, to become their Pastor.—The time fixed for the council to meet, in reference to his ordination, is Wednesday, the 11th of July.

The Grand Jury for the city and county of Albany, have found a true bill of indictment against Jesse Strang, for the murder of John Whipple, at Cherry Hill, near Albany, on the night of the 7th of May last.—They also found a bill against Elsie D. Whipple, the wife of said John Whipple, for being a participator in the murder. Both are arrested, and are now in prison to await their trial.

Circular of the Committee of the Baptist General Tract Society.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14 1827.

Dear Sir,

The Board of Managers of the Baptist General Tract Society, which now has this city as the seat of its operations, has directed us to address you in reference to its condition and objects;—we proceed, therefore, to state to you the occasion of this appeal.

Upon assuming the management of the Tract concern, in January last, we found that our predecessors in office had indeed used the diligence which their means permitted, to prepare, publish, and circulate Tracts; and that they had accomplished something in this way. It appeared at the same time, however, that their success had been limited from the want of more ample resources; and that they had found local impediments to the ready and extensive diffusion of their editions of pious Tracts. We were of opinion, and so were many of our brethren, that a new impulse would be given to the cause, by obtaining for it a location more suitable to its nature and design.

Since operations commenced here, a difficulty of serious magnitude has been found, in the want of funds. We should meet no obstacle in disposing of our Tracts, to an indefinite number, provided we had them, or had an amount sufficient to supply all the demands now made, and could wait for the regular returns from our distant correspondents. But here is our dilemma. Our friends want Tracts before they send us money. We require money to print and publish them—and this we have not We find it, therefore, impossible to meet their expectations, and to bring our Society into energetic action, without some previous supplies

We, therefore, affectionately solicit your friendly aid in this matter, which is one of common interest, and request that you will send on, in advance, such sum or sums, as you may be able to obtain,—in return for which we promise you Tracts, at the rate of 10 pages for one cent, and equal to one half the sum which you may advance. We think, too, that you may count upon receiving your Tracts from one to three months from the time of the receipt of the money—which, in every case, will be duly acknowledged. In proportion as our means increase, we will augment the variety of Tracts.

We would further respectfully submit to your consideration, the expediency of obtaining from the Church and congregation with which you are connected, a collection in aid of our funds, with the assurance, that we shall receive such donation as an evidence of your friendly interest in a work, to the promotion of which, we trust, you would be devoted conjointly with ourselves.

By order, and on behalf of the Board,
W. T. BRANTLEY, } Committee.
ELISHA CUSHMAN, }

PLAN OF AN AUXILIARY TRACT SOCIETY.

The Subscribers agree to form a Society, to be called the ——— Tract Society, Auxiliary to the Baptist General Tract Society, Philadelphia; and to pay to ———, our Agent, the sums annexed to our names, in *advance*, or on the delivery of the first parcel of Tracts, provided we receive one half the amount in Tracts, at the rate of 10 pages for a cent The remainder shall be given to the General Tract Society, to aid its operations. The Agent shall receive our subscriptions, transmit the money, and procure and distribute the Tracts. The overplus, if any, shall be given away to the destitute.

Note.—The Agent should transmit an account of the formation and name of the Society, to the General Agent at Philadelphia, that it may be recognized as an Auxiliary; which is done when the first remittance is received into the Treasury. The Tracts may be procured at the General Depository, Philadelphia; or of any of the Society's Agents, as shall be the most convenient. Orders for Tracts, Remittances, &c. should be addressed to Noah Davis, Agent, Philadelphia.

To the above, we subjoin the following resolution, adopted by the Convention of Baptist Churches in this State, at their late session in Hartford.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the friends of Evangelical truth, to form Societies Auxiliary to "the Baptist General Tract Society," and forward their several sums to either of the following brethren, Agents of the General Society, viz.

In Hartford, Mr JOSEPH W. DIMOCK.
In New Haven, Rev. BENJ. M. HILL.
In New London, Mr THOMAS WEST.

Societies or individuals, may obtain an assortment of Religious Tracts, on application at either of the above named depositories.

The Tract Society connected with the Baptist congregation in Hartford, lately connected with the Convention of this State, has become Auxiliary to the Baptist General Tract Society, Philadelphia: and will in future pay its money, and receive its Tracts, from the depository established with Mr. J. W. Dimock, in this city.

General Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Statesman, June 14.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Hudson, arrived this forenoon, we have received the London Morning Herald of the 4th the Courier of the 5th, and the Southampton Herald of the 7th May.

Parliament had assembled, and the seceding members of the administration, had mad explanatory speeches in both Houses, and taken a decided stand against Mr. Canning's administration. Mr. Peel and the Duke of Wellington are stated to have been particularly severe.

Sir Francis Burdett, and the principal members of the former opposition, took their seats on the ministerial benches—Mr. Brougham "hoped that it would comport with his duty to support the new administration." It is evident that there will be a strong opposition to the new ministry.

A motion for a partial supply, brought forward by Mr. Hopkinson, was carried, after considerable opposition.

The London Times, of the 4th of May, contains the speeches of the seceding ministers.—The Times observes: "In looking over the defences and explanations, we are almost inclined to ask ourselves whether the old ministers have actually resigned their places." The discussions were extremely hot and personal—the *retired* ministers were very vehement in their opposition to Mr. Canning and the new administration, but the press continued firm, strong, and bold for the King and the country.

In the House of Lords (May 2d.) the Earl of Winchester gave notice of a motion to ascertain the real opinions of the new administration on the three great questions of Parliamentary Reform, abolition of Sinecures, and in the corporation or Test Acts. In the course of the discussion, the Marquis of Londonderry said: "The Prime Minister had un-toried part of the Tories, and un-whigged part of the Whigs."

The Duke of Clarence held his first levee as Lord High Admiral, on the 4th May, at the Admiralty.

Mr. Canning had been elected a Member of the Royal Society of Literature.

The first stone of the London University was laid on Tuesday 1st May, by the Duke of Sussex.

Lord Cochrane has declared the fortresses occupied by the Turks to be in a state of blockade. Gen. Church had been enthusiastically welcomed in Greece.—160 Deputies sent an address to Mr. S. Canning, declaring they never would accept Hospodars, and stating that the Morea, the Islands, Eastern and Western Greece, would remain inseparable.

Turkey—Advices from Constantinople to the 10th April, state that the Porte continued up to that time, averse from making any concessions in favour of the Greeks.

France.—The disbanding of the National Guards, had created a great sensation at Paris. It was considered to be an act of ministerial vengeance. The offence committed by the Guards is stated to have been, that on the day of the Grand Review, they gave vent to the most bitter outcries against the ministers. These exclamations were repeated as they marched by the residence of Mons. Villele. The King observing one of the Guards, expressing himself in this way, stepped up, ordered him to quit the ranks, and cashiered him on the spot. It is stated that two of the ministers, who had opposed the measure, viz. M. de Chabrol and the Duke Dondeauville had resigned. The brother of M. de Chabrol, who was Prefect of the Seine, had also resigned.

The Duke de Dondeauville resigned his post on the 30th April; the *portefeuille* was confided ad interim, to M. de Bouillerie.

Spain.—It is said that the insurrectionary movements in Catalonia had been suppressed by the prompt and vigorous measures of the government. The Marquis and Marchioness de Chaves were at Irun.

Portugal.—There is nothing from this quarter.

The Lisbon dates come down as low as the 21st April. They are remarkably destitute of intelligence. The barrenness of the papers is considered by the London editors as a proof of the tranquility of the country. Spanish Refugees are forbidden all entrance into Portugal unless provided with passports. The army remains in its old positions. On the 17th April an amnesty was published. The leaders of the rebellion are excepted from its privileges. Those who have been misled are promised pardons.

The London Money Market, was slightly affected on the 4th by the non-arrival of the French mail. Consols began at 82 3 8 and ended at 82. Great apprehensions were felt in the city though none could tell why. Confidence in all funded investments diminished although money was abundant. Mexican six per cts. 68 1-2 and Colombian Bonds 38 1-2.

London, May 5.—City, 2 o'clock.

Hydra, March 21.—The following is what Lord Cochrane, on his arrival, said to the Deputies of Hydra, Spezzia, and Hermione.—

"Europe contemplates with joyful participation your noblest exploits; it does not fear that you will be again subdued I am come to co-operate with you in your deliverance. I leave behind me in Europe powerful and generous men, who are ready to succour you.—The steam-boats will soon be here. The several Committees will send you money and provisions. The only thing that I fear is the discord which I hear prevails among you. I will not listen to what any of the parties say, I only tell you and announce to you that if you think fit to agree together, and to act in unison with me, Greece will be delivered, and that in a short time. By acting otherwise you will be ruined, and I shall soon forsake you." Lord Cochrane then announced the speedy commencement of the naval campaign.

BRIEF VIEW OF EUROPEAN POLITICS.

England suffers greatly from the depression of her manufactures. Her debt is so great, that she cannot pay the interest without a larger tax than has ever been imposed, and that too upon the rich, and those who have high salaries

France seems tranquil, but consents reluctantly, from her own weakness to the measures required by the liberal policy of Canning The Jesuits and Royalists are urging the claims of monarchy, with more zeal than prudence.

Austria, spell-bound by the evil spirit of despotism, is too feeble to assist Spain; and without support from Russia and France, she cannot, as she wishes, oppose the enlightened course of England.

Russia, with the new Emperor, is engaged in defending the eastern boundaries from the incursions of Persia. He seems friendly to England.

Spain, with an imbecile king, a bigotted clergy, and her statesmen divided, is in a more humiliating state than Austria. Alarmed at the measures of Portugal, she dare not oppose them. It may be expected some revolution, more favourable to the people, will ere long occur in Spain.

South America is independent of Europe; but is not probably prepared for the blessings of an elective government. The character of Bolivar is not yet developed. He may be the friend of liberty; but if he should be, he must have more magnanimity than either Cæsar, or Cromwell, or Bonaparte.

Mexico, whose population bears some moral resemblance to that of South America, is of course unprepared for republicanism.

Portugal assisted by England, will probably persevere in maintaining her new constitution, and in increasing the liberty and happiness of her people.

Greece still bleeds, and the nations look on with the apathy of a foul murderer, witnessing the butchery of an unoffending fellow man.—*Com. Gaz.*

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

We have been politely furnished by a gentleman, with the following copy of a letter addressed to the editors of the Baltimore American, dated

FORTRESS MONROE, June 13, 1827.

The brigantine Crawford, Capt. Henry Brightman, belonging to Troy, Mass. sailed from Matanzas on the 28th ultimo with a cargo for New-York, and eight passengers, four of whom, a Frenchman and three Spanish sailors, on the 1st of June, about midnight, rose upon the captain and crew, and remaining passengers, and slaughtered all except three, viz. the mate, Mr. Edward Dobson, of Somerset, Mass. the cook, and a French gentleman passenger; they also stabbed the mate, but he having run aloft where he remained during the night, they spared his life on consideration of the assistance he might render them as a navigator. After completing their bloody and revolting task, the Frenchman took the command of the vessel, destroyed her papers and colors, and substituted a complete set of Spanish papers which they brought on board with them, purporting that the vessel was Spanish and that she had cleared at Matanzas for Hamburg. Aware that it would be necessary to increase their stock of provisions for a European voyage, they tried to get her into St. Mary's to obtain supplies, but the wind setting them off, they were unable to fetch into a port until they made the Capes of Virginia, which they did on Tuesday morning, when they were boarded by a pilot, who understanding their object to obtain provisions with the least possible delay, advised them to put in at Old Point Comfort as the most convenient place, and they accordingly anchored there about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Dobson, the mate, from whom the foregoing particulars were obtained, states that on anchoring, the pirate captain ordered him to have the boat lowered and brought alongside, as he intended to go ashore at the Point. He accordingly got into the boat, and as soon as she was lowered to the water he cast off the tackle, seized an oar, and sculled away for the shore, the pirate calling after him and asking if he was going to betray him. On landing, the mate related the above particulars to several of the officers of the fortress, who were some time doubtful as to the probability of the story, but on his mentioning that the name of the vessel on the stern had been obliterated, Capt. Dana ordered a boat and rowed off to the vessel to ascertain if such was the fact. Before he had reached the vessel, however, he was hailed from her by the pilot and informed that the pirate captain *had cut his own throat.* The three Spaniards had a little before, by some finesse, got possession of a boat from a neighbouring vessel, and made their escape to the Elizabeth City shore, where all diligence has been used to effect their apprehension.—Capt. Dana and his boat's crew boarded the vessel and kept possession of her until she was delivered over to the custody of Mr. Westwood, the custom-house officer at Hampton, to whom Col. Gratiot had in the first instance sent information. She had been sent up to Norfolk, and an inquest was held on the body of the pirate captain, [whose name was believed from his papers, to have been *Alexander Tardy,*] which was the next morning interred on the beach.

Of the victims to the bloodthirsty monsters who wrought this horrible catastrophe, the following particulars are obtained from Mr. Dobson, the mate of the Crawford:—Captain Henry Brightman, of Troy, (Mass.) stabbed and thrown overboard; Asa Bicknell, seaman, of Connecticut, shot and thrown overboard; Joseph Dolliver, seaman, of Salem, Mass., throat cut and thrown overboard; Oliver Potter, seaman, of Westport, Mass., stabbed desperately, but escaping from their clutches, had run up to the mast head, where he remained until exhausted by the loss of blood, he fell to the deck and expired; Nathan ——, seaman, jumped overboard, and was sometime afterwards heard calling for a plank or barrel to be thrown to him, but the demons regarded him not; Mr. Norman Robinson, of Connecticut, passenger, and part owner of the cargo, jumped out of the cabin windows and was drowned; an Irishman, a carpenter by trade, from Providence, R. I., who had been following his business for some time at Matanzas, was killed and thrown overboard.

Melancholy Accident.—On Sunday afternoon, a row boat, in which were eight men, struck upon the Hog's Back, at Hell Gate, and Upset. The men were all precipitated into the water, and three were unfortunately drowned; their names are Obadiah Milham, a wheelwright; Wm. Pierson, an oysterman, and George Dodge, a carpenter.—The two first have each left a wife and family.—The other five were providentially rescued from a watery grave by a boat from shore; two of them in a very low state, but they are expected to recover.—*Courier.*

Whale caught.—A whale was harpooned in the Piscataqua River, above Portsmouth bridge on Thursday last, about fifty feet in length.—*Conn. Journal.*

A Post Office has been recently established at Zoar Bridge, in Oxford, Leman Clark, Post Master.—Also at South Britain, in the town of Southbury, Elliot Beardslee, Post Master; both in New-Haven county.—*Register.*

Wolves—We learn from the Williamstown (Mass.) Advocate, that several Wolves have made their appearance on the range of mountains running West of that town, through the towns of New Ashford, Hancock and Lanesborough. In the three last mentioned towns, they have killed more than 400 sheep; and in Lanesborough alone, nearly 300.

Extraordinary Cow.—A Philadelphia paper states that there is a cow in the possession of John H. Powel, Esq. that yields 26 quarts of milk, daily, the cream of which produces 20 ½ pounds of butter per week. "Some of her cream was converted into butter before the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, as an experiment. It was effected in *three seconds,* according to the report of R. Haynes, Esq. as appears upon their minutes."

Niagara Mineral Spring.—A mineral spring has lately been discovered about a mile and a half below the Niagara Falls, a few rods from the river. The Lockport Observatory mentions that a gas is continually issuing from the water when it rises, which is readily ignited with the blaze of a candle. The water has been subjected to an analysis, by a scientific gentleman of New York, and found to contain sulphuric acid in combination with lime; muriatic acid with magnesia, forming sulphates and muriates of the above articles. It is said to be useful in cases of dispepsia and cutaneous affections.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The Pulse.—A case was lately admitted into St. Thomas' Hospital London, which points out the necessity of examining the pulse in both wrists. The patient (a man) had received a severe contusion on the left side of the abdomen. The surgeon finding the pulse of the left wrist so small and weak as scarcely to be distinguishable, supposed that an internal bleeding had taken place, and cordials were in consequence freely exhibited to keep up the vital fuctions. On the day following the left pulse was in the same state, and observing symptoms indicative of increased action of the head, and fullness of the sanguiferous system, he examined the pulse in the right wrist, which he found to be full, and beat with such force, that he lost no time in abstracting blood. The left pulse was not affected by the loss of blood, and continued very feeble when he had nearly recovered.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 17th inst. Mr. Silas Beebe. Jr. to Miss Sarah M. Blinn, of Newington.

In this city, Mr Oliver Prentiss, to Miss Lydia Willoughby; Mr. Chauncey Watrous, to Miss Harriet Burt.

At East-Hartford, Mr. Oliver Pelton, of this city, to Miss Julia A. Stewart, daughter of Capt Allen Stewart.

At Suffield, on the 13th inst. by Elder Calvin Philleo, Mr. Moses S. Austin, to Miss Charlotte T. Hale, daughter of Deacon David Hale.

OBITUARY.

In this city, Capt. Daniel Hinsdale, 83.—Capt. Menzies Webster, 43.—Mrs. Susan Marsh 62.

At East-Hartford, Mr. Matthias Treet, 76.

At West-Hartford, Franklin Flagg, 14, son of Capt. George Flagg. His death was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a gun, which fractured his skull, penetrating the brain.

At West-Hartford, Mr. Oliver Kelsey.

At Simsbury, Mr. Peter F. Buel.

At Windsor, Wintonbury parish, Mr. Theodore Cadwell, 44.

POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary.

What shall I do, what can I say,
I'm lost if I attempt to pray,
My confidence in God is gone,
Alas, I am a wretch undone.

Once I enjoyed a Saviour's face,
And felt his animating grace;
I felt my sins were all forgiven,
And I was on the wing for heaven.

Then I could with my brethren meet,
And worship at my Saviour's feet;
Could join with them to sing and pray
From night to night; from day to day.

I thought my trials all were o'er,
That I should weep and mourn no more;
My happy soul was filled with love,
And my affections placed above.

A covenant then I made with God,
I promis'd to obey his word,
To bear my cross, and fight my way,
In spite of all the world could say.

But gracious God, where am I now?
Have I forgot that solemn vow,
That I so lately made with thee,
That I would ever faithful be.

Where is that peace which once I felt,
That caus'd my stony heart to melt;
And fill'd my soul with joy and love,
Which flow'd like rivers from above.

Alas, those peaceful hours are gone,
Like the green grass that's newly mown,
No peace nor comfort do I find,
But those that leave a sting behind.

NO. 29.

The Divine Origin of the New Testament may be inferred from the Talents of the Writers.

If a man put into my hand a weak and superficial treatise in philosophy, and say, "That is a work of Sir Isaac Newton," so soon as I have perused it, I reply, "It is impossible: you are grossly mistaken." On the other hand, if a book be read to me, full of the noblest ideas and the most profound wisdom, far superior to any thing I ever met with; I ask with eagerness, "Who wrote it?" the answer is: "Some boys at school." I wish to see them. They are brought; and I ask, "Is this your writing?" They say, "It is."—"I cannot believe you, for it is not the work of boys: It would do honour to the maturest age."—"You mistake us," they reply, "the writing and style are ours, but the sentiments were dictated to us by our master." This explains the matter at once: What confirms me in the truth of their declaration is, that there are some things which they do not appear fully to understand. All this is natural and easy according to the laws of moral order.

To apply these remarks to the present case, here is a book of a superior kind, which gives the fullest information in every thing that relates to our highest interests. It was written by some plain illiterate men in Judea; but it leaves all the writings of the ablest philosophers infinitely behind. Compare what it says of God, his nature and government; of man, his duty and happiness; and of a present and future state of being; and you will be convinced. How came these men so far to excel all others? I put the question to the writers of the New Testament. "It is not we that speak," they say, "but the spirit of the Father which speaketh in us. The language is ours; but the truths were revealed by God. They did not proceed from the energies of our minds: we received them from above." Why will you not believe them? The things revealed are worthy of God. As I observe some things in the book, which they themselves apparently did not fully understand, it renders their account still more probable. If you will not believe them, you are reduced to this difficulty, which is a breach of moral order; namely, that these persons, without education, and without study, wrote a better book than all the ablest men in the world, with all the advantages of learning, have been able to do, either before or since.—*Bogue.*

From the Western Recorder.

DEISM, UNIVERSALISM, ATHEISM.

Continued from page 84.

This neighbour was a confirmed Universalist, and had now arrived to the advanced age of sixty-three. When I first called at his house, I found that the woman had formerly been serious, and had indulged a hope, which had now failed her, and once more she was seriously inquiring. A daughter and son soon became anxious. When this was discovered, the father began his opposition, and endeavoured to prevent his wife and children from attending upon the means of grace The son he kept under his own eye, and would not suffer him often to enter his neighbour's house, lest he should be addressed on the concerns of his soul. He would not suffer him to read the Bible, and said with an oath, that he would not have the book read in his house. The daughter, who was his favourite child, he sent out of town. I called, and found him at home; but he was trembling with rage. Language failed him, to express the bitterness he felt. His flashing eyes—his countenance pale with rage, and every feature distorted, spoke the fiend-like passion that possessed him. He was "not afraid of death." He was "willing to risk it." He "*knew* that there was no hell." Considering his advanced age, and the fixedness of his belief, I could see but little hope in this case; I feared that he *was given up* to believe a lie. He had forbidden his wife to attend meetings; but her distress at length became so great, that she said to him, "Do and say what you will to me, I shall go to meeting to night. I shall attend to my soul." It was on Saturday that she came to this resolution; and in the afternoon, the daughter who had been sent out of town, came home to spend the Sabbath. She had been sent away; but the Spirit had followed her, and she was still troubled. The evening came. The mother was fixed in her resolution, and at the hazard of consequences, took her son and daughter to the meeting, perhaps a mile distant, where she might enjoy the prayers and instructions of God's people. The meeting was about to close, when it was remarked, that if any wished prayers, they might signify it by rising. The woman could no longer restrain her feelings; but with uplifted hands, crying out, "Do pray for me," came forward and knelt upon the floor. The son and daughter were in the same posture, and cries of anguish and sympathy spread through the room. For a few moments it was necessarily a scene of confusion: but prayers were offered, and we trust they were heard and answered. The mother, son and daughter, either before the meeting closed, or on their way home, obtained relief, and were rejoicing under a sense of pardoned sin. At a late hour they arrived home, to meet the enraged husband and father, and endure whatever chastisement he might be disposed to inflict. He heard them coming, and lifting himself in the bed, began to pour out a storm of rage. The favorite daughter went immediately to his bedside, and taking her father's hand, asked him most tenderly—"Father, will you hear *me once?*" He consented, and down she kneeled by his bed-side, and poured out her soul in prayer that God would convert him. The son, who had gone into the chamber, also commenced at the same time; and when they had closed, the mother began—and thus they passed most of the night. The old man had now resisted to the utmost, and the time had come when the hand of the Almighty was about to be laid upon him, and he made to see that he was but a worm under his feet. He began on Sunday to writhe in agony and horror of conscience. An impression got hold of his mind that he had but a few hours to live, and the scenes of an endless hereafter came up in awful prospect. The view "made his flesh to tremble on his bones." It brought him as a suppliant to cry for mercy. Still no mercy as yet appeared, and the awful probability that his day of grace was passed, shut him up in despair. His agony increased, till his strength was quite gone. On Monday, I found him stretched upon his bed, weak, and panting for breath, and with his remaining strength begging the prayers of Christians—believing he was soon to die, and that God was about to deal with him in awful vengeance. But at evening he seemed to find some peace, and was almost constant in prayer. On the day following, a Christian neighbour came in—found him too weak to converse much, yet calm and peaceful. He desired a New Testament, of large print, that he might read with his spectacles; and he spent the day in reading this (to him), *new book*, and praying over it. I called on Wednesday morning—found him able to walk, but quite broken in spirit. How unlike that hardened, and apparently hopeless Universalist, he was a few days before. He pressed my hand with the warmth of a brother; with tears in his eyes deplored his sins, and was astonished at the mercy of God in his case. The Bible was now the best of books; he could not tell how he loved Christians; he had taken more satisfaction with his family in one day past, than in his whole life before. Above all things, he loved to pray. This was the same man, who, a few days before, to all appearance, was as stubborn and hopeless a sinner as I had ever seen. He treated me in the roughest manner—wished me never to enter his house again; did not fear to die, was willing to risk it.—There was no hell, he said. Indeed, he tried to irritate me to the utmost. In return, I endeavored to pour the truths of God's word upon his conscience, without fear or hesitation—warned him of judgment to come, and left him with little hope that I should ever behold him a different man Now he sits down like a little child, ready to hear and learn, and bows his knee in prayer, I asked him of the existence of *hell*. He said he had no doubt of it, and that it would be eternal. He now acknowledged and felt, that it was his heart, and not his reason, that had ever made him believe otherwise.—What a change in his family. Morning and evening prayers; the Bible the best of books; religion the great topic of conversation; the concerns of the soul the grand object.

I must now proceed to the next neighbour. This individual had been, not an Universalist, nor a Deist, but an Atheist He had been an openly profane man. It was not a very long time previous to the commencement of the work, that he became settled in the belief that there was no God. This, however, he did for a time really believe, and openly avowed his sentiments; but the very belief, he acknowledged, filled him with horror; it was a conclusion which made him afraid of himself. At the beginning of the work, he was seriously alarmed for some time; but at length became satisfied in his own mind, that it was all a delusion of man or the devil, and said openly, with an oath, that, "though he had been frighted, he would no longer be troubled with their lies." Only a day or two had passed away after he made this disclosure, when the poor man's eyes were opened to see what he was doing, and what he had done. His sins came up in review before his mind, and thrust daggers into his soul. He felt himself in an awful case, and was apprehensive that the day of mercy had passed forever. He now entreated the prayers of Christians, and the big tears rolled down his hardy face. Thus he continued more than a week, bowing down under mountains of guilt. This was intolerable; but he felt it was nothing to what he was yet to endure. At an evening prayer-meeting, agony and horror seized upon his soul, as if to overwhelm it in death, such as "none but God could inflict." He staggered home, and entered his dwelling; but it seemed black, he said, like the dungeon of the damned. His wife (a praying woman) begged to know the matter. He could tell her but little—went out and walked the stoop for relief. But he was sinking: God's hand was pressing him; and what could he do? He retired to a little distance, bowed his knee upon the earth, and tried to pray. Yet no, he could not. His "heart seemed broken," as he expressed it, "into a thousand pieces;" and down he fell prostrate upon the ground, his strength nearly exhausted; he could only groan. His wife heard him, came out, and kneeling by his side, engaged in prayer. He entreated that some of the praying neighbors might be called. They came, and helped him into the house. While they were at prayer, in a moment, "in the twinkling of an eye," he felt, (to use his own artless language,) he felt his heart, which had seemed thus broken in pieces, come together, become united, and sink down to its proper place." He arose from his knees with the hope of pardoned sin.—He has since been a man of prayer, both in public and private, and as we hope, is daily found sitting at the feet of Jesus.

These three neighbors now agree in sentiment and feeling They now perceive, that though they took upon themselves different names before, yet there was no difference as to the cause which led them to embrace these fatal errors. It was only their *wicked hearts*. This it was that led one to believe there was no God: the other that the Bible was not true; the third that there was no hell, though the Bible were true. So soon as the heart was subdued, they had no farther difficulties; and like three brethren, who dwell together in unity, they now believe and feel alike. Alike do they lead their families to the throne of grace; and often do they meet together to talk over the wonders of redeeming love, and to mingle their hearts together at the altar, in prayer and praise.

ROBERT HALL ON CONTROVERSY.

From his Polemical and other Miscellanies.

However some may affect to dread controversy, it can never be of ultimate disadvantage to the interests of truth or the happiness of mankind. Where it is indulged in its full extent, a multitude of ridiculous opinions will no doubt be obtruded upon the public; but any ill influence they may produce cannot continue long, as they are sure to be opposed with at least equal ability, and that superior advantage which is ever attendant on truth. The colors with which wit or eloquence may have adorned a false system will gradually die away, sophistry be detected, and every thing estimated at length according to its true value. Publications besides, like every thing else that is human, are of a mixed nature, where truth is often blended with falsehood, and important hints suggested in the midst of much impertinent or pernicious matter; nor is there any way of separating the precious from the vile, but by tolerating the whole. Where the right of unlimited inquiry is exerted, the human faculties will be upon the advance; where it is relinquished, they will be of necessity at a stand, and will probably decline.

If we have recourse to experience, that kind of enlarged experience in particular which history furnishes, we shall not be apt to entertain any violent alarm at the greatest liberty of discussion: we shall there see that to this we are indebted for those improvements in arts and sciences, which have meliorated in so great a degree the condition of mankind The middle ages as they are called, the darkest period of which we have any particular accounts, were remarkable for two things; the extreme ignorance that prevailed, and an excessive veneration for received opinions; circumstances, which having been always united, operate on each other, it is plain, as cause and effect. The whole compass of science was in those times subject to restraint; every new opinion was looked upon as dangerous. To affirm the globe we inhabit to be round was deemed heresy, and for asserting its motion the immortal Galileo was confined in the prisons of the Inquisition. Yet it is remarkable, so little are the human faculties fitted for restraint that its utmost rigour was never able to effect a thorough unanimity, or to preclude the most alarming discussions and controversies. For no sooner was one point settled than another was started; and as the articles on which men professed to differ were always extremely few and subtle, they came the more easily in to contact, and their animosities were the more violent and concentrated. The shape of the tonsure, or manner in which a monk should shave his head, would then throw a whole kingdom into convulsions. In proportion as the world has become more enlightened, this unnatural policy of restraint has retired, the sciences it has entirely abandoned, and has taken its last stand on religion and politics. The first of these was long considered of a nature so peculiarly sacred, that every attempt to alter it, or to impair the reverence for its received institutions, was regarded under the name of heresy as a crime of the first magnitude. Yet, dangerous as free inquiry may have been looked upon when extended to the principles of religion, there is no department where it was more necessary, or its interference more decidedly beneficial. By nobly daring to exert it when all the powers on earth were combined in its suppression, did Luther accomplish that reformation which drew forth primitive Christianity, long hidden and concealed under a load of abuses, to the view of an awakened and astonished world. So great is the force of truth when it has once gained the attention, that all the arts and policy of the court of Rome, aided throughout every part of Europe, by a veneration for antiquity, the prejudices of the vulgar, and the cruelty of despots, were fairly baffled and confounded by the opposition of a solitary monk. And had this principle of free inquiry been permitted in succeeding times to have full scope, Christianity would at this period have been much better understood, and the animosity of sects considerably abated. Religious toleration has never been complete even in England; but having prevailed more here than perhaps in any other country, there is no place where the doctrines of religion have been set in so clear a light, or its truths so ably defended. The writings of Deists have contributed much to this end. Whoever will compare the late defences of Christianity by Locke, Butler, or Clark, with those of the ancient apologists, will discern in the former far more precision and an abler method of reasoning than in the latter, which must be attributed chiefly to the superior spirit of inquiry by which modern times are distinguished. Whatever alarm then may have been taken at the liberty of discussion, religion, it is plain, hath been a gainer by it; its abuses corrected, and its divine authority settled on a firmer basis than ever.

PORTUGAL.

"What is Portugal? As to its history as well as geographical position, it is a mere offset of the Spanish monarchy. In point of geographical extent, it is but little larger than Switzerland, and it is not half so populous as Ireland. Humboldt estimates the population as low as 3,173,000. Lisbon and Oporto are the only two cities in the kingdom which contain a population exceeding 20,000 inhabitants. The former is said to contain 230,000; of which one fifth consists of negroes and mullattos. Oporto, by far the cleaner and more agreeable town, contained in 1802, 74,000. Thus, these two cities together comprise a tenth of the whole nation. Elivas, Coimbra, Brago, Setubal, and Evora, contain from 12 to 16,000 each; Beja has about 9,000 inhabitants, and Santarem 8,000; the population of no other places rises so high as 7,000. Yet Portugal has two archbishops, thirteen bishops, two universities, 400 monasteries, and about 150 nunneries! Into these, as to so many stagnant lagoons, the salutary streams of wealth have been diverted. Like pompous bridges over a deserted channel, these institutions remain as the monuments of past times and the mockery of the present. Taking the population at 3 millions, we cannot rate the adult male population at more than a fifth, or 60,000; and the lowest computation will give 6,000 ecclesiastics, secular and regular. We have then every tenth man a priest; every tenth man living in professed celibacy and licensed idleness, a worse than unproductive member, a baleful excrescence of the social system. Such is Portugal,—a country in which civilization has as yet scarcely penetrated,—without roads, without canals, without manufacturers, with little or no inland trade, its only exports, raw produce, (wine, salt, and wood,) almost without laws, and quite without Bibles, or any thing deserving the name of religion."—*Eclectic Review.*

At the late Annual Meeting of the American Bible Society, the Rev. Mr. Yates, Baptist Missionary at Calcutta, to show the moral wretchedness of the Heathen, and the folly and wickedness of their books which are venerated as the highest wisdom, made the following statement:—

"I hold in my hand three books which have been regarded as Bibles in the different parts of the world. The first is the Geeta, a shastra, of the Hindoos, which is greatly admired by that numerous race of people. I have read and examined it with care, and can testify from such examination, that it is more calculated to promote the misery than the happiness of men. Here Vishnu is represented as teaching his disciple Arjun to enter on the murderous deeds of war, and as enforcing his exhortations by arguments which destroy all human responsibility, and beget in the soul a morbid indifference to the nearest and dearest connexions in life. Here the god represents himself as the author of those bloody deeds which have spread desolation over the face of the earth, and at the same time teaches that these lamentable scenes ought not to be regarded as a matter of lamentation by a wise and steady mind. Infidels in Europe used to fancy that something noble would be brought to light, when the ancient works of the Hindoos should be known; lo! this is one of the greatest of those works; and how transcendently glorious does the Bible appear when contrasted with such a system!

The second of these books is the Dessatir, or writings of the ancient Persian prophets. It ascribes some perfections to God worthy of his character, but it teaches to worship the heavenly constellations, to consider them as intelligent beings, and to use them as intercessors with God. It was probably through the influence of this system that the Magi, or wise men of the East were led to observe and follow the star which conducted them to Bethlehem. Much, however, as it has been admired by sages, it contains no information how a guilty sinner is to obtain pardon and eternal life

"The third book is the Koran, the Bible of the Mussulmans. It is viewed as a divine revelation by as many persons as the Scriptures; and by the ornaments upon it, you may judge how greatly it is admired. Its doctrines have made innumerable proud Pharisees, but have never made one humble Publican. The best parts of it have been taken from the Old Testament; some of those which have not, are in direct opposition to the spirit of the Gospel.—Christ has said, love your enemies; but the false Prophet says, kill them (i. e. the infidels) wherever you may find them: the objects most to be pitied are thus devoted to destruction. What comparison will such a system bear with the Gospel of Christ? After a careful examination, therefore, of all the books I have met with in the East, claiming to be revelations from God, I would in reference to them all, adopt the language of Dr. Watts—

Should all the forms that men devise,
Assault my faith with treacherous art;
I'd call them vanity and lies,
And bind the Gospel to my heart.

Sin and Death.—On Sabbath, March 25th, the following solemn event occurred in Enosburg, Vt. The eldest son of Mr. Anthony Bessy sent his two younger brothers to a neighbour's to get his father's rifle for him, that he might shoot at a mark. They obtained the rifle, and the youngest, about nine years old, discharged it. A ball passed thro' the body of the elder lad, aged 11, and he expired in about 20 hours after. On that Sabbath, there were three meetings for preaching near Mr. H's house. But *he* was visiting, and we have seen how his children were employed. We have seen, too, how *God* met them in his anger, and vexed them in his sore displeasure.

Weather Gauge.—The Dublin Philosophical Journal contains a description of a weather gauge, for which a patent has lately been taken out by a gentleman named Donovan. This ingenious instrument shows the number of cubical and perpendicular inches of rain that fall during a given period; the precise hour, minute, day of the week, and of the month, when they fall, and whether by day or night. It also points out the commencement and cessation of showers; while it is raining a bell rings quickly or slowly, according to the force of the shower; and the gauge also shows the day of the month, the day of the week, and the hour of the day. It registers the intensity of the rain for the whole year, so that by reference, it may be ascertained whether it rained fast or slow at any particular period. It keeps a seperate account of rain for every hour, day, week, month, or year; and spontaneously separates the weekly accounts from each other, every Saturday night at 12 o'clock and at the termination of every month, of whatever number of days it may consist. Many other services are performed by this instrument, which is undoubtedly, one of the most curious and useful of the kind ever invented —*Nile's Reg*

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY,

WILL receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by *FIRE*, every day in the week, (except Sunday,) at their office in Morgan's Exchange Coffee-House, State St. in Hartford, Connecticut.

☞ DANIEL ST. JOHN, Esquire of said Hartford, is appointed Surveyor. His acts in that capacity will be recognized as the acts of the Company.

THOMAS K. BRACE, *President.*
ISAAC PERKINS, *Secretary.*